



# ANNUAL REPORT

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2016

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# Policy Issuances



The Climate Change Commission (CCC) serves as the lead policy making body of the government on climate change issues. Pursuant to Executive Order no. 43, a Cabinet Cluster for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation is constituted with DENR as the lead and the CCC as the Secretariat. For 2016, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolution Type	Date	Title	Brief Description
Commission Resolution	May 18, 2016	Resolution on the Development of a Clear Policy on Coal-Fired Power Plants in Pursuit of a Low Carbon Development Pathway for the Philippines	CCC, pursuant to its mandate to mainstream a low carbon development pathway for the Philippines, resolved to facilitate within six (6) months of the adoption of this Resolution, a national policy review and framework development on energy, through a whole-of-nation approach.
Cabinet Cluster on CCAM Resolution	March 17, 2016	Resolution of the Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Recommending that the Philippines be a Signatory to the Paris Agreement was signed on 17 March 2016	In anticipation of the High-Level Signing Ceremony of the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016, DENR, as the Chair of the CCCCAM, sought the consensus of the cluster for the crafting of a single resolution endorsing to His Excellency the signing of the Paris Agreement.
Cabinet Cluster on CCAM Resolution	June 1, 2016	Resolution of the Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Endorsing and Supporting the Ratification of the Paris Agreement	Following the signing of the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016, the CCCCAM resolved to endorse and support the ratification of the Paris Agreement by His Excellency and its subsequent transmission to the Senate for concurrence.



# 2 Participation to International Agreements

The Commission, in coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs represents the Philippines in the climate change negotiations and leads efforts in the formulation of official Philippine positions on climate change issues. The following are the key activities conducted by the Commission:

## A. Post-COP 21 Debriefing Session

In view of COP 21 and the historic adoption of the Paris Agreement, a Post-COP 21 Debriefing Session was conducted mainly for civil society organizations and the COP21 Philippine delegation. The session gave updates on the outcomes of the COP 21 and the salient features of the Paris Agreement. Towards the end of the session, a forum was conducted and ways forward were presented.

## B. Pre-Departure Meetings for Bonn Climate Change Conference

The Commission organized two pre-departure meetings in preparation for the 2016 Bonn Climate Change Conference on May 16-26, 2016. The first meeting was held on April 8 at Richmond Hotel. The objectives of the meeting were to brief the new members of the delegation of the current landscape and agenda of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), re-assess and regroup the different negotiation stream groups, and prepare negotiation strategies for the Bonn session and for COP 22.

The second pre-departure meeting was held on May 6, 2016 at the Social Hall, Mabini Building, Malacanang. The main agenda is the formulation of the official Philippine position in each negotiating stream identified in the previous Pre-Departure Meeting.



## C. Paris Informal Consultations

The Philippines through the Commission participated in the Informal Consultations held by the French Presidency in Paris, France on 14-15 April 2016. The Informal Consultations were held to take stock after the Paris COP and prepare for the Bonn Climate Change Conference and COP 22. Contentious issues were brought out and discussed by the Parties in order to facilitate the negotiations for the year. Three main topics were discussed during the session:

1. Delivering rules that facilitate action particularly in the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs);
2. Delivering means of implementation through mobilizing finance, appropriate technologies and efficient capacity building critical for the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement, including enhancement of action before and after 2020; and
3. Delivering pre-2020 action necessary for strengthening the efficiency of global efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change, adapt to them and limit the scope and depth of the loss and damages resulting from them.

## D. Bonn Climate Change Conference

The Philippine delegation led by the Commission joined the forty-fourth sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 44) and Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA 44), as well as the Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA 1), meeting in Bonn, Germany for the Bonn Climate Change Conference on May 16-26, 2016.

The discussions in the meetings for the first three days mostly revolved around the contents of the agenda items of the SBI, SBSTA and APA. The second week progressed to include the ways forward and work plans on the agenda items of the SBI, SBSTA and APA in preparation for the 22nd Conference of Parties to the Paris Agreement (COP22) to be held on November 12, 2016 in Marrakech, Morocco.



## **E. Bonn Debriefing Session**

On June 20, 2016, a Bonn Debriefing Session is organized. Commissioner Noel Gaerlan of the CCC presided the meeting. The aim of the debriefing session is to assess and evaluate the developments during the negotiations and proceedings in Bonn Climate Change Conference and use these to formulate the work plan in Morocco. There was a forum towards the end of the session and a report on the ways forward.

## **F. PhilDel Technical Working Group Meetings for COP 22**

Based on the number of negotiating streams, the Commission organized technical working group meetings to discuss the content and the negotiation process of each of the streams. Mitigation, Technology Transfer and Development, Implementation and Compliance, Global Stocktake and Transparency, Adaptation, Loss and Damage, and Agriculture were discussed.

The meetings were organized to discuss Philippine position and issues on key topics for COP 22. Agencies and representatives from NGOs were divided among the negotiating streams to provide inputs on the position and issues based on their expertise and involvement.

## **G. PhilDel Meeting for COP 22**

After the training workshop for UNFCCC negotiations in Privato Hotel, a PhilDel Meeting was conducted in September 21, 2016 at Dolce Latte, Quezon Avenue, Quezon City.

The main agenda was to discuss the key principles for the Philippine Negotiation Positions for COP 22 using the G77 and ASEAN positions and submissions for the Conference. Agencies which have attended the said meeting includes DENR, OCD, NEDA, DILG, PCW, DOST, DFA, DOH, DSWD, and other non-government organizations.

## **H. Pre-Departure Meeting for the Philippine Delegation**

A pre-departure meeting was set to that the Commission could report back to the whole delegation the discussions made during the TWG sessions and to finalize all Philippine positions. The different streams also met separately to discuss roles and responsibilities for COP22. The pre-departure meeting took place Quezon City on October 24, 2016.

## **I. PhilDel Training for UNFCCC Negotiations**

The activity was conducted to equip the Philippine negotiators with the skills and knowledge that will enable them to be effective climate change negotiators for the 2016 Marrakech Climate Change Conference on 7-18 November 2016 at Bab Ighli, Marrakech, Morocco.

The training was attended by representatives from different government agencies such as DENR, OCD, NEDA, DILG, PCW, DOST, DFA, DOH, and DSWD, and from other non-government organizations.

The Commission organized the event and facilitated the necessary activities and preparations leading up to the Climate Change Conference. The series of meetings were on COP 22 preparations started on 21 September 2016. Included in the agenda are the key principles that will guide the Philippine delegation during negotiations. Series of technical working group meetings were held to prepare the country's position and strategies for the negotiations.



## J. Attendance to COP 22

COP22 is a significant session for the Parties to the UNFCCC as it served as the setting for the discussion of the following events and key issues which will be discussed in detail below:

1. Holding of the first Conference of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
2. Expansion of the Paris Agreement Rulebook;
3. Review of the terms of reference of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage; and
4. Development of functions and linkages under Climate Finance.

## K. Holding of the 1st Conference of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement legally entered into force on 4 November 2016. This is considered to be a major achievement by the international community and sends a strong signal of increased global ambition in addressing climate change. However, this accelerated entry into force of the Paris Agreement was generally unanticipated and posed logistical issues that had to be negotiated jointly by the COP and the Conference of Parties serving as Meeting of Parties to the Agreement (CMA) in Marrakech. Further decisions are needed on a wide array of issues such as mitigation, adaptation, global stocktake, etc. before the Parties can effectively implement the Paris Agreement. The main issue that had to be decided at Marrakech is the timing of making decisions under the CMA and the inclusion of Parties that have not ratified the Agreement in the crafting of the Paris Agreement rule book.

If Parties strictly follow the concepts of international law, all work regarding the Paris Agreement should automatically be transferred to the CMA once the Agreement has entered into force. This means that the 113 countries that have ratified the Agreement will have complete decision-making power over the crafting of the rulebook that will guide the implementation of the Agreement. However, to keep the process as inclusive and transparent as possible, Parties agreed to continue the work programme under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) with decisions to be taken by the CMA at 2018.

For the Philippines, this means that while we continue to work towards ratification, we will be able to fully participate in the decision-making process until COP24 in 2018.

## L. Expansion of the Paris Agreement Rulebook

During the first week of COP22, as the fate of the APA was being discussed in parallel, the Parties continued work on expounding the rulebook of the Paris Agreement. As previously mentioned, the APA's mandate revolved mainly on issues of mitigation, adaptation, transparency, the global stocktake, and compliance and implementation. Informal notes and Non-Papers were provided by the Secretariat and the Chairs of the different contact groups aiming to clarify the positions of the different blocs and Parties in relation to effective implementation of the Paris Agreement.

As to the mitigation component, the discussions revolved mainly on the following sub-items:

- Features of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs);
- Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of nationally determined contributions; and
- Accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions.

Parties discussed possible linkages between the three sub-items and with the cooperative approaches and transparency framework of the Paris Agreement. On features of NDCs, Parties stated that these must be clear, general, durable, and be simple with room for flexibility for Least Developed Countries. On the

second subitem, Parties debated on whether the information to be provided is mandatory and whether or not features and information should be considered simultaneously. Lastly, under accounting, developing countries pushed hard for their need for flexibility and differentiation in the modalities and approaches to be used.

As to the discussions on the adaptation communications, Parties focused on its purpose, elements, linkages, vehicles, and flexibility as well as on further work. Discussions on these issues resulted in an agreement for the Secretariat to develop an information note to be followed by submission by Parties, a synthesis report of submissions and a workshop to further develop understanding and functions of the communications.

As to the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support, Parties started by considering questions on the identification of key elements of the MPGs, informing the MPGs from existing monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) arrangements and reflecting flexibility for developing countries. In addition to this, Parties also organized the work to be undertaken for 2017 to 2018.

On matters relating to the global stocktake, discussion revolved around two main areas:

- Identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake and
- Development of the modalities of the global stocktake.

On modalities, many Parties saw the stocktake as having a technical and political phase. For sources of input, many stated that scientific inputs should mainly be from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Parties decided to set a deadline for Party submissions, taking into consideration the questions identified by Parties, on linkages and context, sources of input, modalities, and outcomes/outputs. On modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the mechanism to facilitate implementation and promote compliance, Parties discussed the scope and functioning of the compliance and implementation mechanism, differentiation issues, triggers for action by the committee, the committee's relationship with existing bodies and mechanisms, participation of concerned parties, and the ways forward. Parties decided to solicit national views on specific modalities and procedures required for effective operation of the compliance and implementation committee, elements that could be addressed through such modalities and procedures, and their take on the ways forward.

Lastly, under further matters related to implementation of the Paris Agreement, Parties discussed lengthily on the function of the Adaptation Fund under the Paris Agreement and possible additional matters concerning the implementation of the Paris Agreement that have not yet been addressed under decision 1/CP.21. These discussions will be continued during the 2017 Bonn Climate Change Conference to be held in May 2017. Draft decisions will be prepared for consideration of the COP and the CMA during the joint stocktake to be held in COP23 and for adoption of the CMA in 2018.

## **M. Review of the Terms of Reference of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage**

Three years after the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (WIM) was established at COP19, the first review of its terms of reference was held. The WIM was established as an interim body mandated to develop approaches that can address climate impacts that are unavoidable such as extreme weather events and slow-onset events.

In view of the scheduled review, the Executive Committee of the WIM presented a report on its work. The assessment of the Philippines is that the report paves the way for a more constructive work on the 5-year rolling work plan of the WIM and enables the possible operationalization of Article 8 (Loss and Damages) of the Paris Agreement. The inclusion of Article 8 in the Paris Agreement is considered as an achievement

for vulnerable countries as it lays out loss and damage separately from adaptation as opposed to the WIM of the UNFCCC that is placed within the Adaptation framework.

Ultimately, the review of the WIM's current work plan was pushed back to 2018, giving time for the work plan to be completed before a comprehensive review is undertaken.

## **N. Development of Functions and Linkages under Climate Finance**

Discussions on climate finance spanned a total of 12 agenda items across the different meetings. Most important and relevant to the Philippines are the following issues:

- 2020 Roadmap for Long-Term Finance - Mobilization of the 100 billion USD annually by 2020;
- Adaptation Fund – New contributions and linkages with the Paris Agreement; and
- Financing for Capacity Building and Technology Transfer and Development.

As to the 2020 Roadmap, discussions opened with a report by developed countries that total global climate finance increased by 15 percent in 2013 to 2014, reaching an estimate of 741 billion USD in 2014. While developing Parties welcomed this report, they stressed that there should be predictability and use of qualitative and quantitative information in the roadmap. The final outcome states that developed Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Article 9 of the Paris Agreement. Article 9 states that developed countries should provide financial resources to assist developing countries in mitigation and adaptation actions and to progress in their efforts to mobilize climate finance.

As to the Adaptation Fund, Parties also welcomed the additional pledges to the fund amounting to more than 81 million USD, surpassing its target for the year. A controversial issue discussed in COP22 is whether or not the Adaptation Fund will serve the Paris Agreement to support adaptation efforts of developing countries under the Agreement. Developing countries succeeded in this area with the final outcome stating that the Adaptation Fund “should serve the Paris Agreement”.

Lastly, as to financing for Capacity Building and Technology Transfer and Development, significant progress was reached during COP22. In particular, 23 million USD was pledged for the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the body that provides technical assistance and capacity building for developing countries. More importantly, developing countries were able to resist pressure from developed countries to discussions on the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism thereby ensuring that discussions on technology are tied to financial support.

### **Role of the Philippines**

The Philippines was actively involved in the negotiations of the different streams across all meetings during the duration of the 2016 Marrakech Climate Change Conference. A robust reporting and communications system was established for the use of the delegation to ensure that all relevant meetings are attended and that Philippine positions are coordinated and strongly expressed through interventions.

Some members of the Philippine delegation served as Chairs or Coordinators of certain negotiation issues. Mrs. Bernarditas Muller, retired Philippine diplomat, served as coordinator for finance issues of the G77 and China negotiating bloc. The G77 and China bloc is largely responsible for pushing the developing country agenda in finance. In COP22, the bloc called for coherence of financing and enhanced support. In the utilization of climate finance, the Philippines for G77 and China, argued that emphasis should be on country-driven strategies and should focus on the needs and priorities of developing countries.



Mr. Albert Magalang of the DENR served as Co-Chair of the meeting of Nationally Designated Authorities under the Clean Development Mechanism (Global DNA Forum). The Clean Development Mechanism is considered responsible for accelerating climate action with almost 8,000 projects and about 300 large-scale programme of activities established in 125 countries. Mr. Magalang also led the Mitigation Team of the Philippine delegation and pushed for differentiation in the reporting, monitoring and verification of mitigation actions.

Ms. Rosalina de Guzman and Ms. Edna Juanillo were appointed as G77 and China co-coordinators for the SBSTA agenda item 8 on Matters relating to Science and Review. Under this agenda item, Parties welcomed the implementation plan of the Global Climate Observing System 2016 and emphasized the need for capacity building of developing countries. In addition, the G77 and China ensured strong linkages between the work of the IPCC on the 6th assessment report and the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement, ensuring that such stocktake will be sciencebased.

Ms. Alice Ilaga and Ms. Perla Baltazar of the Department of Agriculture (DA) played an active role in the agriculture negotiations under SBSTA and was largely responsible for the establishment of the first ASEAN negotiating bloc in the UNFCCC negotiations. The DA took part in regional planning sessions prior to COP22 and in the Conference was able to push strongly for regional interests in the area of agriculture. While the decision was delayed under this agenda item, their strong presence and force in the discussions prevented the adoption of a decision that would have been detrimental to the interests of the Philippines and the member States of the ASEAN.

During the High-Level Segment of the Conference, Secretary Regina Lopez gave the national statement in behalf of the Philippines. In her statement, Sec. Lopez highlighted the potential of the Philippines, as a biodiversity-rich country, to contribute to global environmental efforts. The Secretary emphasized the urgency of taking a balanced approach towards adaptation, mitigation and inclusive economic growth.

Assistant Secretary Merceditas Sombilla of the National Economic and Development Authority also gave a statement at the High Level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance. In her statement, Asec. Sombilla impressed the need for investments on preparedness and resiliency especially in vulnerable countries such as the Philippines. While highlighting the actions taken by the Philippines in incentivizing private sector investments and through its own national expenditures, she also emphasized the need for scaled up and predictable resources through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC.

During COP22, the Philippines also engaged in a number of productive bilateral meetings with the Ministers of different country Parties. Undersecretary Gloria Jumamil-Mercado met with Head of Delegations of China, India and Saudi Arabia. Secretary Regina Lopez also met with the Head of Delegation of China and Germany, as well as the Executive Director of Green Climate Fund. During these meetings, strong partnerships for climate action were created and reaffirmed.

The Philippines also sponsored a well-attended side event in partnership with the Ateneo School of Government entitled "Understanding the NAP-NDC linkages: Experiences from the Philippines". Undersecretary Gloria Jumamil-Mercado opened the event while Atty. Railla Puno of the CCC, Ms. Kathleen Capiroso of NEDA, Ms. Perla Baltazar of DA, Manila Observatory Executive Director Antonio La Vina, and Julia Wolf of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations spoke on the following issues:

- The Philippine process of crafting its NDC to contribute to the global effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- The Philippines' current efforts to develop the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in relation to the National Climate Change Action Plan and its integration into the national and sub-national development plans of the country; and
- The linkages between the NDC and the NAP and how it will contribute towards the establishment of a climate-resilient and low emission development pathway.

Members of the Philippine delegation also spoke in various side events to share the experiences of the Philippines in adaptation and mitigation. One such event is the United Nations Development Programme – Food and Agriculture Organization side event entitled “From Plans to Actions: Fostering Climate Action in the Agricultural Sectors through National Adaptation Plans” where Atty. Railla Puno spoke as a Reactor, sharing the Philippine process in crafting the NAP.

Assistant Secretary Evelyn Cruzada of the Office of the Cabinet Secretary also spoke at the Climate Vulnerable Forum’s High Level Meeting to accept and welcome the Marrakech Communique and Marrakech Vision. The Communique called for greater ambition in NDCs and the transformation of markets while the Marrakech Vision manifested the members’ commitment of striving to achieve 100% renewable energy as rapidly as possible, among others. Parties and non-government observers alike lauded these pronouncements, leading the Climate Action Network to award the Forum with the Ray of the COP award for its leadership and vision in going 100% renewables.

# 3 National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP)

The National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028 (NCCAP) outlines the specific long-term programs and strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. It is a comprehensive plan that provides key actions that enhances adaptive capacity and resilience of communities and natural ecosystems to climate change. Adaptation and mitigation strategies are clustered into specific thematic priorities of food security, water sufficiency, ecosystem and environmental stability, human security, climate-smart industries and services, sustainable energy, and knowledge & capacity development.

The NCCAP is scheduled for review and update in 2017. Currently, the Commission has already initiated the synergistic National Adaptation Plan and Nationally Determined Contribution process for the updating of the NCCAP.

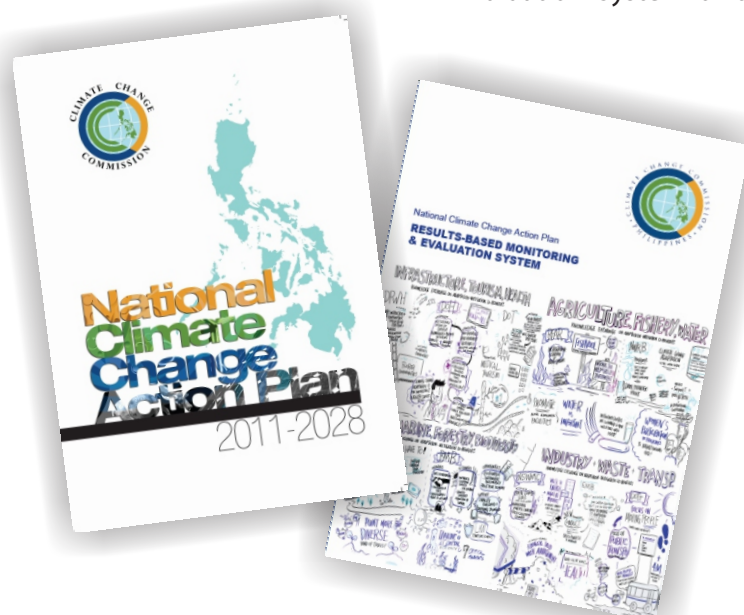
In order to accurately and progressively capture the impact of NCCAP, a nationwide Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System (RBMES) was also established. The RBMES is guided by the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 and employs evidenced-based methods and analyses in monitoring and evaluating climate-related activities.

The RBMES Technical Working Group (TWG) was organized last March 2013 to serve as the lead groups for the implementation of the NCCAP RBMES for each of the seven NCCAP strategic priorities. In 2016, the CCC started the reconstitution and reconvening of the TWG for the review of agency accomplishment for the NCCAP.

An on-going capacity development for the operationalization of the RBMES is also being conducted with different focal agencies. The Reorientation and Retooling Workshop on the Results-based Monitoring and Evaluation System of the National Climate Change Action Plan

2011-2028 was organized on November 15-17, 2016 to give the participants an in-depth appreciation of the NCCAP RBMES.

On November 22, 2016 the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) Forum was also held in celebration of the "Global Warming and Climate Change Consciousness Week." The theme of the forum was *New Agreement, New Opportunities, One Roadmap: Consensus Building Forum on the Post-2015 Climate Agenda*.





# 4 Climate Budgeting

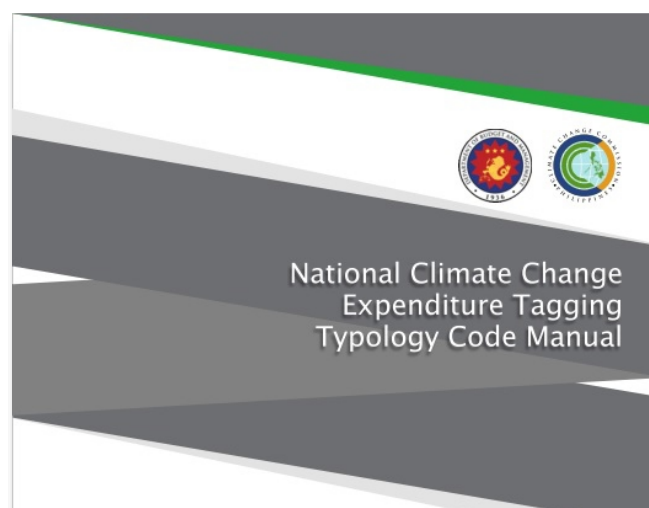
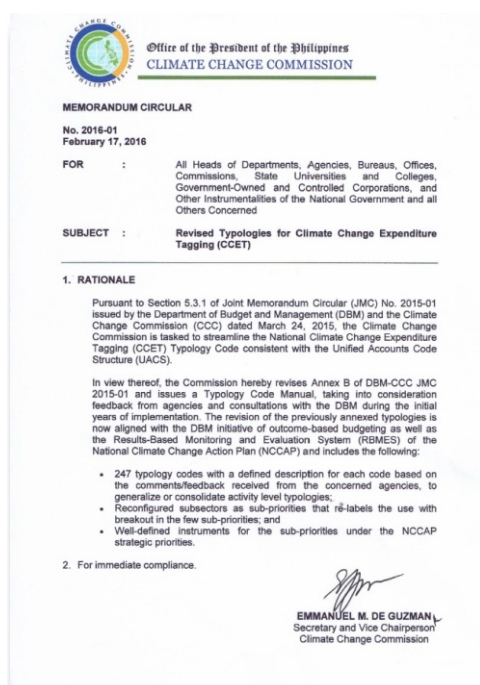
As part of the government's continued efforts to address the adverse effects in the environment brought about by climate change, together with the DBM, CCC and the technical assistance provided by the World Bank, the Philippine Government has developed a system to track, monitor and report climate change programs, projects and activities through its Nation Climate Change Expenditure initiative.

The Commission, tasked to streamline the National CCET Typology Code consistent with the Unified Codes Structure (UACS) per DBM-CCC JMC 2015-01, reviewed and revised the CC typologies in the national level. It was aimed at further strengthening the climate budgeting initiative in the Philippines.

The revision of typologies was guided by the following objectives:

1. to streamline the CC typology to ensure distinction from each other, remain policy-relevant, and operationally manageable to track; and
2. to establish a standard hierarchical structure of typology with distinct and mutually exclusive elements, and uniformly incorporates instruments of action across all strategic priority areas.

The revised typologies were adopted through CCC Memorandum Circular No. 2016-01 dated February 17, 2016. The CC typologies now include 247 activity-level typologies, coming from the 412 activity-level typologies in 2014, with majority focused on adaptation activities.



To further strengthen and streamline the budget tagging process for FY 2018 of the National CCET, it was proposed and agreed upon by CCC and DBM that under the Online Submission of Budget Proposals, tagged PAPs, Allotment Class, and Amount will be reflected and location shall be removed in the OSBP interface. The removal is due to the limited capacity of the system and it is not necessary to go down to the operational level at the field. Thus, the Business Rule on Climate Budgeting will be revisited for new policy guidelines. In addition to that, CCC and DBM agreed that CB Typology shall be revised upon updating and completion of the NCCAP.

In order to properly enforce and implement the tagging process to NGAs, it was suggested by DBM that without tagging, agency proposal will not be completed and accepted by the system. A proposal has also been made that such ruling will be added to the Business Rules.

### *Institutionalization of the CCET Help Desk at the CCC*

Through CCC Office Order No. 2016-25, CCC-CCO staff members were designated to provide support and assistance to both national and local government entities on Climate Budgeting, including the CCET. The Help Desk will provide assistance in the several steps of planning and budgeting process. This includes, but not limited to:

1. Support in the implementation of agency-specific orientations and capacity building on climate budgeting;
2. Assist the CCC, the DILG, and the DBM in facilitating the training sessions on climate budgeting;
3. Start an online community of practice on climate budgeting;
4. Prompt advisories on climate budgeting;
5. Provide timely response to queries on climate change and climate budgeting, and track communication by keeping record of exchanges;
6. Consolidate and update the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs),
7. Disseminate relevant climate budgeting materials, including climate change information; and
8. Assist the CCC in collecting, organizing, analyzing, and reporting climate expenditures.

The CCET Help Desk, stationed at the CCC can be reached through:  
Email: [helpdesk@climate.gov.ph](mailto:helpdesk@climate.gov.ph) (National)  
[lguhelpdesk@climate.gov.ph](mailto:lguhelpdesk@climate.gov.ph) (Local)

### *Publication and Dissemination of Climate Budgeting Knowledge Products*

Several knowledge products have been developed to guide NGAs and LGUs in climate budgeting. These include:

#### **1. National Climate Change Expenditure Tagging Typology Code Manual**

As put into effect through CCC Memorandum Circular No. 2016-01, the Typology Code Manual revising Annex A of the DBM-CCC Joint Memorandum Circular 2015-01 guides national government entities in identifying climate change responsive PAPs. Unlike the previous list of typologies, the typologies in manual form serves as a more convenient reference material for NGAs.

#### **2. Climate Change Primer for Local Government**

With the goal to mainstream climate change at the local level, the DBM, CCC and DILG, with support from the WB and Australian Government, published a Climate Change Primer for

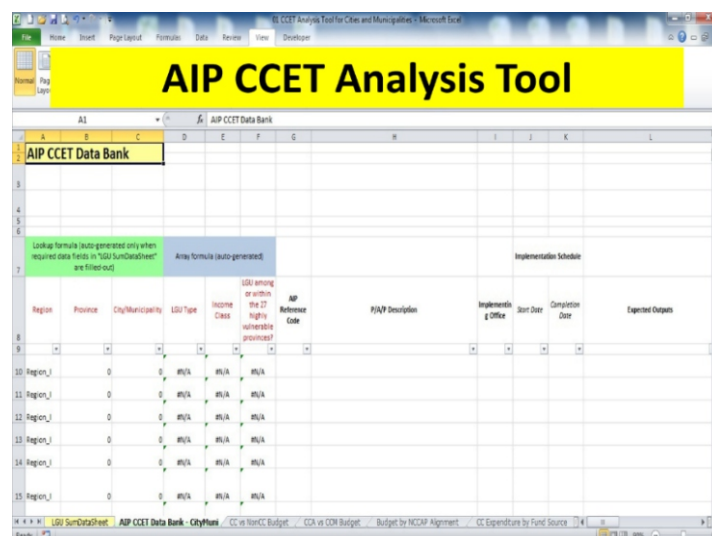
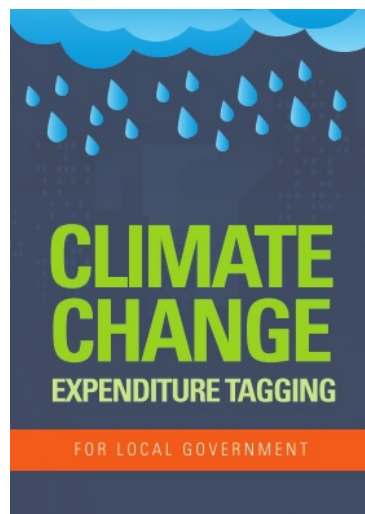
Local Government. The primer includes the basics of climate change, the Philippines' vulnerability to climate change, and integrated approaches to climate change and disaster risks.

### 3. Climate Change Expenditure Tagging Manual for Local Government

Consistent with DBM-CCC-DILG JMC No. 2015-01, the CCET Manual for LGUs explains the procedures for tagging climate change responsive PAPs. The manual will guide officials and technical staff of local governments in CC Expenditure Tagging.

### 4. Climate Change Expenditure Tagging Analysis Tool for LGUs

To ease the checking and analysis of climate change tagged programs, projects and activities of cities, municipalities and provinces in its Annual Investment Program (AIP), the CCET Help Desk, formerly manned by the WB Programmatic TA, devised the Analysis Tool for LGUs. The AIP CCET Analysis Tool was shared to LGUs during training workshops facilitated by Climate Budgeting Oversight Agencies such as DILG and DBM. The analysis tool also intends to help LGUs in planning and reporting climate expenditures.





## Orientation Workshop on the National Climate Change Expenditure Tagging

To re-orient government instrumentalities and familiarize them with the Revised Typologies for CCET, and provide snapshots on the Online Submission of Budget Proposals (OSBP) for tagging CC-related expenditures, the CCC in partnership with the DBM conducted a series of workshops held in seven batches from April 5 to 8, 2016 at Hotel Jen, Pasay City. The orientation also served as an avenue to share the results of the climate budgeting in FY2015 and FY2016.

### Climate Budgeting Analysis – National Level

In 2016, 45 National Government Agencies (NGAs) identified climate change expenditures totaling PHP 176 Billion across 233 Programs, Projects, Activities (PAPs) in the 2016 budget, representing an increase of 25% from 2015. This corresponds to about 6% of the total National Government Budget or 30% of the allocations made to NGAs.

For FY 2017, 35 NGAs identified climate change expenditures amounting to PHP 187.5 Billion across 231 Programs, Projects, Activities (PAPs) in the 2017 government's budget as indicated in the National Expenditure Program (NEP), indicating an increase of 53% from 2016 climate budget.

Based from the tagging exercise for NEP for FY 2017, majority (92%) of the tagged PAPs are adaptation and 8% are mitigation.

Almost 80% of the 2017 climate budget of PHP 187.5 billion is concentrated in two Strategic Priorities (SP) of the NCCAP including Water Sufficiency and Sustainable Energy. Close to half (49%) corresponds to Water Sufficiency which includes construction or rehabilitation of flood mitigation structures from Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH). This is followed by Sustainable Energy with 38% Department of Energy and DPWH.

### Climate Budgeting Analysis – Local Level

Out of the 1,715 Provincial LGUs and LGUs in the country, 384 (22%) have transmitted their climate change-tagged Annual Investment Programs. Compared to the FY 2015 submissions which only had 30 LGU submissions, the increase may primarily be attributed to the issuance of Local Budget Memorandum No. 70.



# 5 Development of National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

At the 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Parties adopted the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF) to enhance international action on adaptation matters as outlined in the Convention. Under the CAF, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process was established to assist the countries in identifying medium and long-term adaptation needs. The objective of the NAP process is to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience, as well as, to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into new and existing policies, programmes and activities.

The Philippines, through the Commission, completed several activities, and some other activities are ongoing with enhancements, that shall serve as backbone for starting its NAP formulation. One of the relevant inputs in the NAP formulation is the Philippine National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) and its Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation System (RBMES).

A draft roadmap that outlines indicative activities per step of the NAP elements was also prepared with the assistance from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) through the the Support to the Philippines in Shaping and Implementing the International Climate Regime (SupportCCC II) Project. Other preparatory activities were also held through the SupportCCC II Project including the identification of NAP coordinating mechanism, stocktaking of ongoing initiatives, and synthesis of available knowledge on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation.

In June, an Orientation Workshop on the NAP Process was also conducted for the CCC-CCO staff to provide them technical guidance in addressing the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The workshop was designed to enhance familiarity on selected methodologies and tools relevant to the process based on the UNFCCC technical guidelines.



## 6

## Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Roadmap

The Commission conducted an Inter-agency meeting to revisit the Philippine INDC and develop the NDC Roadmap on January 25, 2016. The meeting discussed how the various national agencies can support the country's INDC especially on the conditional 70% emissions reduction target by 2030 from BAU scenario based on year 2000 as reference. The following were also discussed: (i) Salient features of the Paris Agreement and highlights of discussions during the Paris Climate Conference (COP 21); and (ii) NDC timeline.

The NDC Roadmap Development activities focused on the “politically driven” processes such as identifying the legislative and policy agenda; mainstreaming of the NDCs into the national/regional development and sectoral plans; and engaging thought leaders and stakeholders from the private sector and civil society. Following are the major activities that were undertaken on the NDC Roadmap:

A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Series on the Assessment of Implementation Requirements of Climate Change Mitigation Options were conducted:

Sector	Date
Cement	December 18, 2015
Solid Waste	December 21, 2015
Forestry	July 12, 2016
Industry	July 26, 2016
Wastewater	September 1, 2016
Transport	October 20, 2016
Energy	October 21, 2016

The FGDs would ensure that the goals of the selected mitigation actions in the NDC, in particular, the GHG emission reduction targets and the sustainable development impact of the actions, will be achieved. These also resulted in the (i) Identification and prioritization of specific programs and projects to support the selected mitigation actions; and (ii) Assessment of policy, technical and financial support required to implement the selected mitigation actions and component programs and projects.

A Multi-Stakeholder NDC Forum Series (see box) was also conducted to (1) Present the Paris Agreement; (2) Revisit the INDC and present the draft NDC Roadmap; (3) Draw up strategies to integrate the NDC Roadmap in the various national and local development plans; (4) Solicit recommendations to improve the draft NDC roadmap and to strengthen convergence among local stakeholders for effective NDC implementation; and (5) Engaging the private sector in Low Carbon Development.





**Davao City**  
March 11, 2016



**Cagayan de Oro City**  
June 10, 2016



**Tuguegarao City**  
October 11, 2016



**Bacolod City**  
November 09, 2016



**Clark, Pampanga**  
December 06, 2016

On July 29, 2016, another inter-agency meeting was conducted to discuss and prepare the official position of national government agencies (NGAs) on the President's pronouncement on the ratification of the Paris Agreement and on the INDC/NDC. The position paper also serves as reference by NGAs in their discussions, meetings and presentations on the Paris Agreement and NDC.



## 7 Implementation of Executive Order 174 (Institutionalizing the Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System)

Inter-agency coordination meetings were held on June 17 and July 11, 2016 to finalize the CCC Resolution for the adoption of the Guidance Document (GD) as the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Executive Order No. 174.

The whole set of PGHGIMRS reporting templates prepared, with assistance from the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Project, was presented to national government agencies for their review and approval in the 2<sup>nd</sup> GHG Inventory Planning Workshop conducted on April 13, 2016. The templates form part of the Reference Manual (RM) which is an attachment of the GD. The RM provides for the process and rules of procedure (e.g., for documentation, archiving, and spreadsheet management/ data sharing) for preparing and managing the GHG inventory. The templates in the RM will be helpful in the preparation by NGAs for the conduct of the national GHG inventory.

In a meeting on December 28, the revision of the proposed reporting templates for the PGHGIMRS was discussed taking into consideration the results of the planning session in April.



## 8

## National Integrated Climate Change Database Information and Exchange System (NICCDIES)

The NICCDIES, serving as the national Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, is a source of information (data that has been processed), an exchange system (sharing of data and information), integrated (accessible at a “single” location) and national in scope covering several sectors such as agriculture, waste, industry, transport, forestry and energy, known as the AWIT-FE Sectors. The architectural design and setting up of the NICCDIES system is being conducted by the Commission.

The NICCDIES, which is 60% complete, provides for the structural architecture that would consolidate climate change mitigation data and information and to support the three central elements of the Philippines MRV system namely:

1. national GHG Inventory;
2. mitigation actions and low emission development strategies (LEDS); and
3. MRV of support. It shall also be a national “one-stop-shop” information portal for climate change mitigation actions/activities.

The CCC LECB Project through its sub-contractor, MSIT Solutions, Inc. continued with its work on the NICCDIES design and development and has achieved the following:

- a) Completed the procurement of hardware equipment for the NICCDIES. The equipment includes desktop computer units that will be made available to focal agencies in the AWIT-FE sectors based on the needs assessment conducted by the Contractor and CCC;
- b) Established the Database Keepers Committee (DBKC) that would oversee the design, development and implementation of the NICCDIES;
- c) Consulted concerned NGAs on the proposed prototype of the system as well as developed the MOUs/MOAs by, among and between DBKCs on the structural and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the NICCDIES;
- d) Started the harmonization of database and information systems between NICCDIES and the REDD+SIS and other climate change-related databases;
- e) Conducted Capacity Building Workshop on the Design and Development of the NICCDIES on May 12-13, 2016. The workshop presented and solicited comments and recommendations on the alpha or prototype version of the database system; and
- f) Conducted FGD on the System Design and Development of the NICCDIES on September 6, 2016 on the (i) Results of the scoping study on the NICCDIES development; (ii) Institutionalization of the DBKC; (iii) Sectoral needs analysis on the database and information exchange system; and (iv) NICCDIES Implementation Plan.

Follow-up meetings will continue to be conducted with each of the focus agencies to, (i) finalize the design and development of the system and test the system’s prototype/alpha version; (ii) install the servers procured early this year in order to test the maximum capability of the NICCDIES. The Information and Knowledge Management (IKM) Division was recommended to spearhead this activity to ensure that the technical capability and specifications of these servers meet the requirements of NICCDIES before launching the prototype system and to ensure sustainability of the system after the project lifetime.



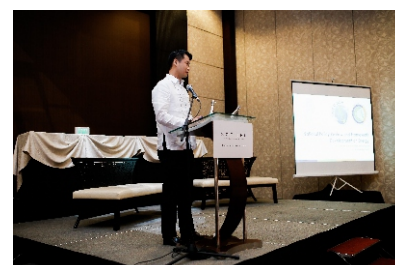


## 9

## National Policy Review on Energy

On May 18, 2016, the Commission issued Resolution No. 2016-001, *“Resolution on the Development of a Clear Policy on Coal-Fired Power Plants in Pursuit of a Low Carbon Development Pathway for the Philippines.”* The Resolution calls for the CCC, together with other National Government Agencies and stakeholders, to facilitate within six months, a national policy review and framework development on energy, through a whole-of-nation approach. The Review will be in accordance with a low carbon development pathway and national goals and targets for climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable development.

The National Energy Policy Review (NEPR), which commenced on 16 June 2016, featured a Website Launch, a stakeholder consultative platform. The launched website contains 10 policy issue papers which the public can comment on. The website also has public forums page for each policy paper for discussion and exchange of ideas.



The Commission conducted Public Consultations for the Inception Report of the NEPR. The participants were requested to disseminate the Inception Report to their colleagues and network. A feedback form was distributed for the submission of additional comments.

The following are the dates and venues for the public consultations:

Public Consultations		
Date	Venue	Participants
November 22, 2016	Manila	Metro Manila and Luzon stakeholders
November 29, 2016	Cebu City	Visayas stakeholders
December 2, 2016	Davao City	Mindanao stakeholders





The Commission, with support from the SCCC II Project, drafted the Inception Report of the National Energy Policy Review (NEPR). The Inception Report is divided into four clusters of 10 issues (Integrated Energy Planning, RE Development, Energy Efficiency, and Conventional Electricity Generation) that have been identified in the process of the review on the way to a sustainable energy future.

## 10

## Development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) for the Building Sector

The Commission and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with support from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), is leading a project to assist countries to develop NAMAs for the building sector.

The NAMA in the context of a developing country needs to respond to its sustainable development goals, and priorities towards economic and social development and poverty eradication. It needs to be supported and enabled by policies, technologies, financing and capacity-building. Finance and private sectors involvement to efforts in reducing or preventing emission of greenhouse gases is inevitable. Making investments in these sectors can result to improving energy efficiency in buildings through greener construction methods and retrofitting existing structures can make a difference in reducing GHG emissions.

In October 2016, the first draft of the “National Assessment Report on Building and Energy Sector Policies for Climate Mitigation” was released for review.



# 11

## **Technology Needs Assessment Phase II**

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), on behalf of the UNFCCC and GEF is implementing the Phase II of Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs). The TNAs will lead to the development of national Technology Action Plans (TAPs) that recommend enabling frameworks for the diffusion of these prioritized technologies and facilitate identification of good technology transfer projects with links to relevant financing sources.

Following the Second Capacity Building Workshop for the TNA Phase II countries of the Asia and CIS Region held in March 2016, the Commission crafted the initial draft of the TNA report for Adaptation Technologies for review and updating.

## 12

## Communities for Resilience

In 2015, the Philippines took part in the three major international agreements: Sustainable Development Goals, Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Paris Agreement. These frameworks set the overarching direction in localizing efforts on climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction. Aside from these, the Philippines is implementing its own National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan and the National Climate Change Action Plan.

To demonstrate the harmonization of these concepts in local plans and its actual implementation at the community level, the Climate Change Commission initiated the establishment of the “*Communities for Resilience*” or CORE.

CORE targets the Local Government Units in 18 Major River Basins (MRB) in the country as the main stakeholders to benefit from this initiative. They were identified as key priority areas by the Cabinet Cluster for Adaptation and Mitigation (CCAM).

### A. CORE Convergence Forum

In 2016, the Climate Change Commission implemented its campaign to build resilient communities, called the CORE Convergence Forum. This underscores the need for LGUs to have a strong voice in adaptation processes so they can articulate their concerns and priorities, as their views are grounded on their daily lives. Specifically, the local planning officers, environment officers, disaster risk reduction and management officers, and local chief executives were invited.

This initiative aims to promote the understanding of science-based climate and disaster risk by local communities to guide them in developing and enhancing their local climate change action plans (LCCAPs).

This information awareness campaign also intends to facilitate the access of LGUs and peoples organizations to the Peoples Survival Fund (PSF) to support their community adaptation and resilience-building programs.

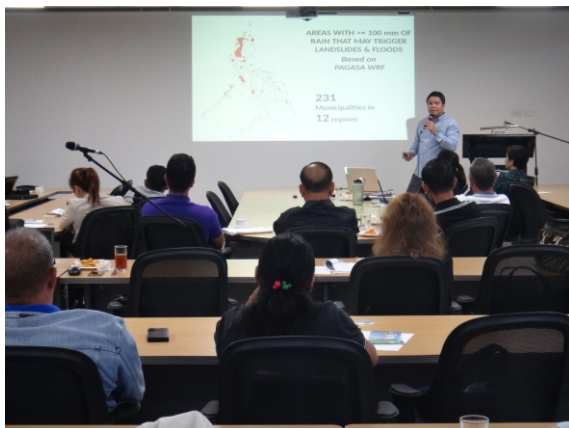
#### ***Roll-out of the CORE Convergence Forum in 9 Major River Basins; with 147 LGUs served nationwide; and a total of 807 participants***

For CY 2016, the Communities for Resilience (CORE) Convergence Forum ran its pilot for the Tagum-Libuganon River Basin held last March 10-11, 2016 at the Ateneo de Davao University, Davao City. It was attended by four (4) LGUs with 86 participants including representatives from national government agencies, non-government organizations and development partners.

The same activity was conducted for Davao, Cagayan de Oro, Buayan Malungon, and Tagoloan River Basins last June 8-9 in Cagayan de Oro City. This was attended by thirteen (13) LGUs (118 participants). One



of the highlights of the event was the inclusion of workshop exercises on the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory at the Community Level. This fostered interaction and participatory learning between the participants and resource speakers. The same activity was conducted for the remaining river basins



Taking into consideration the comments and suggestions from both participants and speakers, the program for the Wahig-Inabanga River Basin, held on July 27-28 in Panglao island, Bohol, was enhanced in partnership with Aksyon Klima. Representatives from seventeen (17) LGUs, with 111 participants in total were present. Although the said river basin is not part of the 18 MRBs, it is an important water source of the province.



The Convergence Forum for the Panay and Jalaur River Basins with 43 LGUs and a total of 178 participants, was conducted last August 31 – September 1, 2016 in Iloilo City. One of the highlights was the presentation of the municipalities' CCA-DRR best practices, which was shared by their Local Chief Executives.



The Convergence Forum for the Abra River Basin with 43 LGUs (159 participants), was held on September 26-27 in Baguio City. Finally, the first batch of LGUs from Manila, Rizal and Bulacan for the Pasig-Laguna River Basin, represented by 27 LGUs (155 participants), was conducted on November 3-4 in Antipolo City.



## B. CORE Training of Trainers

Academic institutions are at the forefront in advancing climate change resiliency and green growth throughout the Philippines. The Training of Trainers brings together professors teaching subjects on Environmental Science, Environmental Management, and related courses, specifically, from State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) within or around the major river basins.

This aims to train members of the academe in implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction management (CCAM/DRRM) using the modules developed under CORE. Participants of the ToT, in turn, will rollout the training and provide sustained technical support to LGUs in their municipality.

In 2016, 38 State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) nationwide have signified their commitment to train LGUs on CCAM/DRR through a Memorandum of Agreement with the Climate Change Commission.

### ***Development and Review of the Seven CORE Training Modules***

The seven modules developed under CORE include Concepts and Principles of CORE, Natural Resource Assessment, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment, Environment and Natural Resources Accounting, Project Development, Financial Literacy, and Geographic Information System.

These modules were developed by consultants from FREEDOM and REECS under the supervision of the Climate Change Commission. Currently, the following modules are being reviewed by the National Panel of Technical Experts (NPTE).

#### **1. Basic Concepts and Principles of CORE**

This module highlights the process and science behind building resilient communities through science-based tools on climate and disaster risk, vulnerability assessment and evaluation, baseline generation, and replicating best practices on implementing local resilience plans, among others.



**2. Natural Resources Assessment**

The Natural Resource Assessment (NRA) training module is focused on assessing the current state of the municipality's natural resources as baseline information. Maintaining healthy and stable natural resources (or ecosystems), which provide essential services for communities is a necessity in the face of a changing climate.

**3. Natural Resources Accounting**

The conduct of environmental and natural resource accounting (ENRA) is recommended to provide basis for appropriate pricing of resources and available ecosystem services. This will inform policies, initiate green income accounts, and monitor the impact of climate change adaptation on local economic development, to address the prevalence of poverty in communities.

**4. Financial Literacy**

The financial literacy training module seeks to identify and utilize different local and international financing options available to LGUs, as well as its opportunities and challenges.

**5. Project Development**

Developing well-researched project proposals relevant to climate change and disaster risk reduction can lead to improved governance effectiveness in addressing the real problem in a systematic manner, and in sourcing funds from available funding institutions.

**6. Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**

Vulnerability and risk assessment is an approach to estimate the extent to which a sector is susceptible to climate and disaster risks due to the impacts of climate change, such as flooding and severe drought. By knowing the communities' risk, one will be able to plan better and propose appropriate local climate actions.

**7. GIS**

Geographic Information System (GIS) is a tool that involves integration of geographically referenced data to better prepare communities from exposure and vulnerability to hazards through mapping and modelling.

***Training of Trainers (ToT) Initial Orientation to 45 SUCs nationwide***

Initial orientation meetings were conducted for SUCs who signified their interest to be trained as trainers.

The TOT aims to give a background on the current climate change initiatives of the Commission. It also intends to secure a partnership with the academic institutions to, in turn, conduct the training to the LGUs through a signed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

The orientation was held in five (5) key areas, namely: Baguio, Davao, Cebu, Manila and Iloilo.

The first orientation ran its pilot in April in Baguio City where ten (10) SUCs from Northern Luzon attended. Orientations for Davao and Iloilo clusters, held on the last week of May, were attended by sixteen (16) SUCs. The Manila cluster was held in Quezon City on June 14, 2016 with seven (7) SUCs attending the orientation. Lastly, twelve (12) SUCs attended the orientation in Iloilo City on June 30, 2016.

***SUCs with Memorandum of Agreement with the CCC***

In 2016, among the 45 SUCs who attended the ToT orientation, the CCC has secured 38 MOAs with the following SUCs:

## Luzon Cluster:

1. The Nueva Vizcaya State University
2. Cagayan State University
3. Benguet State University
4. Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University
5. Aurora State College of Technology
6. Mariano Marcos State University
7. University of the Philippines – Baguio
8. The University of Northern Philippines
9. The Isabela State University
10. Camarines Sur Polytechnic College
11. Palawan State University
12. Pampanga State Agricultural University
13. Tarlac Agricultural University
14. Ramon Magsaysay Technological University
15. University of the Philippines – Los Banos

## Iloilo Cluster:

16. Aklan State University
17. Carlos Hilado Memorial State College
18. Central Philippines State University
19. Iloilo Science and Technology University
20. Iloilo State College of Fisheries
21. Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College
22. Northern Negros State College of Science and Technology
23. Romblon State University
24. University of the Philippines – Visayas
25. West Visayas State University

## Davao and Cebu Cluster:

26. Zamboanga State College of Marine Sciences and Technology
27. University of Southeastern Philippines
28. University of Southern Mindanao
29. Mindanao University of Science and Technology
30. Western Mindanao State University
31. Mindanao State University – Iligan Institute of Technology
32. The Negros Oriental State University
33. The University of Eastern Philippines
34. Surigao State College of Technology
35. Visayas State University
36. Leyte Normal University
37. Tarlac State University
38. Cebu Technological University
39. Western Philippines University

***Training for State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao on the 7 CORE Modules***

Consultants from REECS and FREEDOM facilitated the lectures and training on the seven CORE modules to partner academic institutions. The five-day training aims to retool members of the academe in the field of environment and climate change on climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction management (CCAM/DRRM) using a science-based approach.



In turn, participants will roll-out the training and provide sustained technical support to LGUs in their municipality on developing and implementing their Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs) and to improve their access to the People's Survival Fund.

The Trainings of Trainers were conducted following this schedule:

1. September 12-16  
Metro Manila with fifteen (15) State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) from Luzon and representatives from Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Haribon Foundation.
2. September 26-30  
Iloilo City with eleven (11) SUCs from the Visayas
3. October 3-7  
Davao City with eleven (11) SUCs from Mindanao and Tarlac State University



## 13

**Ecotown Scale-up****A. Demonstration in the Province of Bohol**

The objective of the demonstration is to support the LGUs efforts to formulate and enhance their existing local development plans with assessments which will give science-based information such as vulnerabilities. Identifying these will aid in the prioritization of adaptation and mitigation projects to address the impacts of climate change.

The demonstration covers LGUs located along the Abatan river, which are: Antequera, Balilihan, Catigbian, Cortes and Maribojoc. It is expected that the project is able to produce the following:

1. Hazard and vulnerability assessment per LGU
2. Menu of prioritized adaptation options for each priority target resource
3. Implementation plan/schedule based on prioritized adaptation options
4. Key benchmarks or indicators for the Monitoring and Evaluation approach
5. Initial Climate Change Early Action and Adaptation Plan for presentation

The Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) has submitted their assessment of the natural resource and vulnerability of the LGUs under the demonstration. The reports include the current state of the project areas natural resources, vulnerabilities and environmental accounts. They are currently integrating the comments for improvement of the assessments.

**B. Demonstration in the Province of Eastern Samar**

The Berkman International, Inc. was engaged to conduct the Natural Resource Assessment (NRA) while Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) was tasked to undertake studies on the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments. The demonstration covers four (4) LGUs in Eastern Samar - Borongan, Can-avid, Guiuan, and Llorente.

The demonstration in Eastern Samar has the following deliverables:

1. Hazard assessment
2. Vulnerability and risk assessment of the ecosystems, communities and infrastructures
3. Assessment of adaptive capacities
4. Forest, water, marine and coastal, agriculture and health assessment
5. Plans that include a monitoring and evaluation system, based on the prioritized adaptation/mitigation strategies
6. Proposed training program for climate smart planning and implementation.

Series of coordination, primary and secondary data gathering, and validation were conducted within the covered municipalities. DAP has submitted the following reports: i) Vulnerability Assessment (VA), ii) Training Program Climate Smart Planning and Implementation, and iii) Prioritized adaptation and mitigation measures integrated into the VA report.

## C. Demonstration in the Province of Romblon

The demonstration of the ecotown in the Romblon Province covers the following LGUs: Romblon, Odiongan and Sibuyan Island (Cajidiocan, San Fernando and Magdiwang).

The consultancy firm engaged was Lichel Technologies, Inc. tasked to conduct natural resource and vulnerability assessment for the five (5) LGUs. They have already conducted preliminary scoping and training orientation regarding the project to the stakeholders.

Submitted reports include i) natural resource assessment inception report, ii) vulnerability assessment inception report, iii) natural resource assessment scoping report and, iv) natural resource assessment. The team is yet to integrate comments provided to them by the Commission and submit the enhanced natural resource assessment and first draft of the vulnerability assessment.



## 14

## Climate Resilience and Green Growth in Critical Watersheds

The Climate Resilience and Green Growth in Critical Watersheds is a demonstration of the ecotown framework with support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Japan Fund Poverty Reduction (JFPR). The project covers three (3) critical watersheds comprised of nine (9) Local government units (LGUs), namely: Lower Marikina – Cainta, Marikina, Quezon City, Camarines Sur – San Fernando, Naga and Milaor, and Davao Oriental – Boston, Cateel and Baganga.

The Asian Development Bank Technical Assistance 8493 aims to assist the Commission in implementing the NCCAP at the local level through the ecotown. Particularly, in demonstrating climate resilience and green growth in critical watersheds. The project components are:

1. Baseline assessment of vulnerabilities and GHG inventory;
2. Prioritization of adaptation and mitigation measures;
3. Pilot demonstration project and implementation of measures; and
4. Knowledge products, development and capacity strengthening.

Among the activities that the Technical Assistance (TA) will conduct is a variety of training workshops for the stakeholders of the project including assessments and development of knowledge products. The workshops are part of the capacity building aspect of the TA including gender mainstreaming as one of its main activities along with GIS mapping and ranking of sectoral vulnerabilities. A few of the trainings conducted are i) Baseline calculation methods, ii) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory and iii) Participatory climate action planning. The TA also conducted a validation workshop for Environment and Natural Resource Accounting (ENRA), CCR-GGR and Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAP) reports. The said workshops were held last November 22-23 for Camarines Sur LGUs, December 6-7 for Davao Oriental LGUs and December 8-9 for Lower Marikina LGUs.

Aside from the conduct of a forum entitled “Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Green Growth in Critical Watersheds in the Philippines” in January 25-26, 2016 with ADB and Institute for Global Environment Strategies (IGES), the TA was able to hold a progress meeting. This said meeting was held last December 15, 2016, which convened various national government agencies (NGAs), development partners and civil society organizations (CSOs) to discuss the project background and its accomplishments.

Lastly, the LGUs were able to identify their priority adaptation and mitigation projects using the multi-criteria variate analysis (MCVA) and cost-benefit analysis (CBA). The projects are as follows:

1. Lower Marikina:
  - a. Marikina City – Development of a Green Building Program
  - b. Cainta City – Sustainable Solid Waste Management and River Pollution Abatement Project
  - c. Quezon City – Strengthening Early Warning System through Participatory Three-Dimensional (3D) Mapping for Disaster Risk Reduction Management



2. Camarines Sur:

- a. Naga City – Bokashi Balls Production
- b. Municipality of Milaor – Organic Fertilizer Production
- c. Municipality of San Fernando – Agos River Rehabilitation Project

3. Davao Oriental:

- a. Municipality of Baganga – Resource Based Management for Community Water Development Project
- b. Municipality of Boston – Community-Based Waterways Clearing Project (as an Adaptive Measure to Reduce Flooding) in Barangay Cabasagan, Barangay Carmen and Poblacion
- c. Municipality of Cateel – Riverbank Stabilization along Cateel River Using Bamboo as a Vegetative Cover



## 15

## People's Survival Fund

### A. Board Approval of the Projects of Lanuza, Surigao Del Sur and Del Carmen, Surigao Del Norte

The projects of the said local government units (LGUs) were formally approved by the PSF Board in its 8th meeting on 22 November 2016. The project of the municipality of Lanuza, Surigao del Sur, *with the amount of P39,048,000.00*, involves a ridge-to-reef approach that integrates natural resource protection and climateresilient livelihood, and puts mechanisms to protect watershed, river, and mangroves. On the other hand, the project of the municipality of Del Carmen, Surigao del Norte, *with an amount of P80,705,896.80*, involves providing technical assistance to vulnerable farmers and fisherfolk, and mechanisms to reduce vectorborne diseases affecting agricultural dependent households, promoting community education on weather forecasting and climate variability to support decision making for agro-fishery practices and further building a regional center for research and extension.





Prior to the approval, the Board in its 7th meeting instructed the CCO, as Secretariat to the PSF Board, to conduct project appraisals which involved site visits to these municipalities to further validate the components of each proposal. The appraisal activities have been jointly conducted with the Municipal Development Fund Office (MDFO) last 17-21 October 2016, of which a Project Appraisal Report (PAR) was provided for the Board's evaluation.



*Conduct of Project Appraisal in Del Carmen, Surigao del Norte*



*Conduct of Project Appraisal in Lanuza, Surigao del Sur*

## B. Review of Other Proposals in Pipeline for NPTE and TEC Evaluation

Nine proposals were transmitted to the National Panel of Technical Experts (NPTE) and the Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) for their further evaluation. These include:

1. Las Nieves, Agusan del Norte - Integrated Ecosystem And Forest Management
2. Kitcharao, Agusan del Sur - Establishment And Sustainable Management Of River Ecosystem In Kitcharao
3. Province of Agusan del Norte - Support To Increase Climate Change Resiliency Through Risk Transfer Mechanism
4. Carranglan, Nueva Ecija - The Carrangalan Three (3) In One (1) Protection Project
5. San Francisco, Camotes Island, Cebu – Building Resilience through Community-based Ecological Farming
6. Los Banos, Laguna – Establishing Climate Smart Barangays (CSB) in Los Baños for farmer-participatory testing, selection, and up-scaling of Climate-Smart Agricultural (CSA) Practices for rice and horticultural crops
7. Province of Sarrangani - Saub Watershed Ecosystem Rehabilitation and Flood Risk Reduction for Increased Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards
8. Province of Surigao del Norte - Improving the Coastal Resources and its Management Systems as Mitigating Measures for Climate Change for Sustainable Communities in Hinatuan Passage Development Alliance (HIPADA) Areas, Surigao del Norte
9. Gerona, Tarlac - Promoting Resiliency and Climate-Informed Gerona

As of end of 2016, a total of 81 proposals were received by the PSF Secretariat amounting to 1.088 billion pesos.

## C. Proposal Enhancement Writeshops for LGUs and Local/Community Organizations

Many of the proposals submitted since the Call for Proposal need to realign with the expectations of the Fund, proposal enhancement writeshops were organized and conducted with support from GIZ. Fourteen (14) LGUs participated the said workshops. These writeshop sessions enabled the proponents to inquire on the needed information in their proposals and to also reorganize their proposal to fit what a sound adaptation project contains. With the help of a panel, the proponents on the last day presented the “enhanced” proposal for comments. Following is a matrix of the participant LGUs:

List of participants of the PSF Proposal Enhancement Writeshop	
Jabonga, Agusan del Norte	San Jose, Occidental Mindoro
Central Mindanao (Ligwasan)	Bugallon, Pangasinan
Surigao del Norte; Rizal, Laguna	Agusan del Norte
Lagawe, Ifugao	GreenPH (L/CO)
Roxas, Palawan	Isulan, Sultan Kudarat
Hinatuan, Surigao del Norte	Nueva Ecija
Laguna Province	Madridejos, Cebu

## D. Training Workshops on People’s Survival Fund and Greenhouse Gas Inventory for LGUs

The CORE Initiative will help the LGUs to identify and program their budget alignment specifically on adaptation and mitigation considerations towards rationalizing the Climate Change Expenditure Tagging. Further, this will help the local units prioritize programs, projects and activities that are suitable



for the People's Survival Fund. Project proposal development will be conducted among the local units anchored on the locality's risk and vulnerability assessment.

Among the components of the CORE initiative is the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Inventory which aims to enhance the knowledge and capacities of LGUs to gather, manage and quantify data and information on the level of GHG in their respective communities. The GHG training, conducted in partnership with the *USAID's* Building Low Emission Alternatives to Develop Economic Resilience and Sustainability (*B-LEADERS*) Project and the Philippine League of Local Environment and Natural Resources Officers Inc. (PLLENRO), utilized the Community-Level GHG Inventory for Local Government Units in the Philippines: User's Manual developed by the B-LEADERS Project.

For 2016, four (4) PSF and GHG Inventory Training Workshops were conducted covering LGUs from nine (9) River Basins, specifically, Agusan, Cagayan de Oro, Davao, Mindanao, Tagum, Cagayan, Ilog-Hilabangan, Panay and Jalaur River Basins. A total of 133 LGUs and 13 universities and colleges have already been trained.



Following is the masterlist of all the participant LGUs in the selected MRBs where the PSF-GHG rollouts were conducted:

<b>List of participants in the Training Workshop on People's Survival Fund and Greenhouse Gas Inventory for Local Government Units</b>	
<b>DAVAO (Agusan, CDO, Davao, Tagum river basins)</b>	
Agusan del Norte	Monkayo, Davao del Norte
Agusan del Sur	New Bataan, Davao del Norte
Boston, Davao Oriental	Panabo City, Davao del Norte

Bunawan, Agusan Del Sur	Prosperidad, Agusan del Sur
CARAGA	Rosario, Agusan del Sur
Davao City	Sibagat, Agusan del Sur
Davao del Norte	Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur
Digos City	Sto. Tomas, Davao del Norte
Dinagat Islands	Tagum, Davao del Norte
Iligan City	Talaingod, Davao del Norte
Igacos, Davao del Norte	Trento, Agusan del Sur
Island Garden of Samal	UPI ARMM
Kapalong, Davao del Norte	Kidapawan City, Cotabato
Kiblawan, Davao del Sur	Malaybalay, Bukidnon
Koronadal, South Cotabato	Ateneo de Davao
Lake Sebu, South Cotabato	University of Southern Mindanao
Lanao del Norte	University of Southern Philippines
Linamon, Lanao del Norte	Valencia City, Bukidnon
Lupon, Davao Oriental	Veruela, Agusan del Sur
Manay, Davao Oriental	Xavier University-Ateneo de Cagayan
Maramag, Bukidnon	Zamboanga State College of Marine Science
Matanao, Davao del Sur	
Mati, Davao Oriental	
Mawab, Davao del Norte	
<b>TUGUEGARAO (Agno River Basin)</b>	
<b>BATCH 1</b>	<b>BATCH 2</b>
Diffun, Quirino	Bakun, Benguet PLENRO
Cabatuan, Isabela	Provincial Gov't of Mt. Province
San Mariano, Isabela	Besao, Mt. Province
Alaminos, Pangasinan	Mayoyao, Ifugao
Norzagaray, Bulacan	Prov. Apayao
MMSU	Benguet State University
Isabela State University	Cagayan State University
University of Northern Philippines	Barlig, Mt. Province
Anda, Pangasinan - PLENRO	Solana, Cagayan
Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya	Sagada, Mt. Province
Dupax del Norte, Nueva Vizcaya	Paracelis, Mt. Province
San Fernando, La Union	Rizal-Liwan, Kalinga
Alicia, Isabela	Lagawe, Ifugao
Aglipay, Quirino	Penablanca, Cagayan
Cabarroguis, Quirino	Tuao, Cagayan
Saguday, Quirino	Prov. of Cagayan
Sta. Fe, Nueva Vizcaya	Baggao, Cagayan
Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya	Sanchez Mira, Cagayan

Delfin Albano, Isabela	Aparri, Cagayan
Cordon, Isabela	Tuguegarao, Cagayan
Aringay, La Union	Alfonso Lista, Ifugao
Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya	Piat, Cagayan
Maddela, Quirino	Amulung, Cagayan
Luna, Isabel	Banaue, Ifugao
Naguilian, Isabela	Pinukpuk, Kalinga
Diadi, Nueva Vizcaya	Balbalan, Kalinga
Province of Isabela	Tanudan, Kalinga
Nagtipunan	Bauko, Mt. Province
Luna, Isabela	Pasil, Kalinga
San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan	Gonzaga, Cagayan
Dupax Del Sur	Iguig, Cagayan
Dilasag, Aurora	Conner, Apayao
	Tabuk, Kalinga
	Lallo, Cagayan
	Tinoc, Ifugao
<b>BACOLOD (Ilog Hilabangan, Jalaour river basins)</b>	
Cuartero, Capiz	Passi City, Iloilo
Dao, Capiz	Janiuay, Iloilo
Jamindan, Capiz	Iloilo (Provincial Govt)
Mambusao, Capiz	Iloilo Science and Technology University
Panitan, Capiz	Tabuk City, Kalinga
Sigma, Capiz	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
Tapaz, Capiz	Ilog, Negros Occidental
Carlos Hilado Memorial State College	Kabankalan, Negros Occidental
Ajuy, Iloilo	Sipalay City, Negros Occidental
Barotac Viejo, Iloilo	Negros Occidental (Provincial Govt)
Calinog, Iloilo	Ayungon, Negros Oriental
Duenas, Iloilo	Bayawan City, Negros Oriental
Iloilo City, Iloilo	Jimalalud, Negros Oriental
Janiuay, Iloilo	Mabinay, Negros Oriental
Lemery, Iloilo	Negros Oriental (Provincial Govt)
Miag-ao, Iloilo	UP Visayas

## E. Coordination Meetings with the Technical Evaluation Committee and Municipal Development Fund Office

Seven coordination meetings were held with the TEC members (CCC, DOF, NEDA and DILG). For this period, the TEC discussed the proposed amendments to the guidelines or the Manual of Operations, among which include the rules of procedure in the conduct of Board meetings, simplified requirements

and revisions in the process flow that incorporated the conduct of project appraisal activities and the opening of a Project Development Grant facility.

## F. PSF Board Meetings

The CCO, as Secretariat to the PSF Board, has provided support in terms of logistical, technical and legal matters in the PSF Board's 6th, 7th and 8th Board meetings.



*6th PSF Board Meeting last March 14, 2016*

The 7th Board meeting last 01 September set the necessary way forward of conducting field appraisals for the two projects with the help of the MDFO. The 8th Board meeting on 22 November 2016 has set a milestone since the creation of the law in 2012 as the PSF Board formally approved the funding for two projects.



*7th PSF Board Meeting last September 2, 2016*

In the same Board meeting, the revised Manual of Operations was approved. Further, recognizing the difficulties of the intended PSF proponents to develop sound adaptation proposals, the Board approved the "Project Development Grant". The said grant is another window of the PSF with an amount of sixty



million out of the one billion pesos set aside for activities/projects that will aid the proponents in developing their concrete projects, such as risk assessments, feasibility studies, among others.

The said grant can be accessed either by being proposed as a separate proposal or with a project needing enhancement (of which the activities eligible for the project grant can address).



## G. Coordination Meetings with Development Partners and Other National Government Agencies

Series of consultations as part of the continued technical assistance of two (2) development partners, GIZ and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) were held to keep track of each other's activities and further reduce duplication.

Notable outputs with GIZ include the development of PSF training modules and session plans that were used in the information and educational campaign (IEC) rollouts of the PSF. Further, the development of the appraisal tool and project-level monitoring and evaluation system for the projects were organized with GIZ. For the GGGI, the Rapid Assessment had just concluded in December, of which the Institutional Capacity Development Plan for PSF was formulated.

Also a part of the technical assistance by the same development partners, the conducted consultation meetings and workshops also helped in the IEC rollout of the PSF Secretariat. Cluster levelling-off and consultation workshops in Sorsogon, General Santos and Tacloban cities, a National Government Agencies' Forum and a Development Partners' Forum were organized in partnership with GGGI.



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## F. PSF Board Meetings

The CCO, as Secretariat to the PSF Board, has provided support in terms of logistical, technical and legal matters in the PSF Board's 6th, 7th and 8th Board meetings.



The PSF Secretariat engaged key national government agencies and international organizations to collaborate in spreading awareness regarding PSF, which include among others the Environmental Management, Biodiversity Management and Forest Management Bureaus (EMB and FMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), and Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG).

## H. Awareness Raising on PSF

Members of the PSF Secretariat took part as resource persons for PSF in various events organized by different local and national government agencies, civil society organizations and other development partners. This is to further spread awareness on the basics of the Fund, the general procedures and guidelines for access. The PSF Secretariat collaborated with DENR-EMB in their capacity building activities for Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), and with GGGI in their cluster consultation workshops. There were at least, 25 speaking engagements attended by the PSF Secretariat.





## 16

## Climate Change Consciousness Week

Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 1667, series 2008, the Climate Change Commission leads the annual observance of the Global Warming and Climate Change Consciousness Week every November 19-25 of each year to raise consciousness. Highlighting the urgency for concrete climate action, this year's observance revolved on the theme, "Time is Now", serving as the Commission's clarion call to all relevant stakeholder for collective efforts towards climate change resiliency for the country.

Fourteen (14) activities were held for the Climate Change Consciousness Week 2016. They are as follows:

DATE	VENUE	EVENT TITLE	PARTICIPATING SECTORS
Nov. 21	Visayas Ballroom, Sofitel	<b>Bamboo Symposium</b>	Different agencies and LGUs from all over the country specializing on bamboo planting and industry.
	Ballroom Foyer	<b>Communities of Resilience Exhibit</b>	Attendees of CCC Week activities
	Ballroom Foyer	<b>Bamboo Products Exhibit</b>	Attendees of CCC Week activities
Nov. 22	Visayas Ballroom, Sofitel	<b>NCCAP Forum</b>	National Government Agencies, Local Government Units, Business associations, Civil Society Organizations, Development partners and Academic and research institutions
	Luzon Ballroom, Sofitel	<b>National Policy Review and Framework Development on Energy</b>	National and Local government agencies, Private sector such as Civil Society Organizations, the Academe, and private business organizations
	House of Representatives	<b>Communities of Resilience Exhibit Opening</b>	Members of the House of Representatives



Nov. 23	Visayas Ballroom, Sofitel	<b>4th Business Summit</b>	Private companies, Industry associations, Local and Foreign chambers, National Government Agencies, Local Government Units and Development partners
	Luzon Ballroom, Sofitel	<b>Climate Finance Forum</b>	National Government Agencies, Government Owned and Controlled Corporations, Civil Society Organizations, Academe, Financial institutions
	House of Representatives	<b>Legislators for Resilience Forum</b>	Members of the House of Representatives
Nov. 24	Grand Sunset Pavilion, Sofitel	<b>Women and Climate Change Summit</b>	Participants representing: Women in Urban Areas (urban poor communities) Women in Rural Areas (e.g.farmers, fisherfolk) Indigenous Peoples
	Boracay Meeting Room	<b>People's Response and Resiliency Against Disaster</b>	Concerned National Agencies, and Local Government Units
Nov. 24	Grand Sunset Pavilion, Sofitel	<b>School for Resilience Launching</b>	Academe (K-12), National Government Agencies
	Grand Sunset Pavilion, Sofitel	<b>Climate-Adaptive and Disaster-Resilient (CLAD) Cities and Municipalities Awards</b>	National Government Agencies, Local Government Units from Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, Non Government Organizations, experts
	University Hotel, UP Diliman	<b>National Day for Youth Action – Nowph: Music and Arts Workshop</b>	Youth leaders from Metro Manila, National Youth Commission Volunteers, eleven participants representing the Indigenous People, and Development partners
	Eton Centris	<b>National Day For Youth Action – Nowph: Music and Arts Night</b>	Youth leaders from Metro Manila, National Youth Commission Volunteers, eleven participants representing the Indigenous People, Development partners, and general public in the venue

## A. Bamboo Symposium

The Bamboo Symposium aimed to devise strategic ways and models that will work for the betterment of the bamboo industry in the country. It emphasized three vital models as a key for successful implementation of the bamboo industry in the country which include:

The Bamboo Symposium aimed to devise strategic ways and models that will work for the betterment of the bamboo industry in the country. It emphasized three vital models as a key for successful implementation of the bamboo industry in the country which include:

1. Adoption of good practices which are already made for bamboo;
2. Mitigation of global pollution by shifting into bamboo plantation; and
3. Economization of bamboo products towards inclusive growth.

Discussions during the symposium include the following:

1. Bamboo Ecology and Production
2. Bamboo Post-Harvest Technologies
3. Bamboo Utilization
4. Bamboo Industrialization
5. Bamboo Policy and Advocacy

Around 800 participants attended the symposium. Environment Secretary Gina Lopez reiterated in her speech that now is the time to act in order to save our environment while increasing the livelihood in communities.



## B. National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) Forum

With the theme, *“New Agreement, New Opportunities, One Roadmap: Consensus Building Forum on the Post-2015 Climate Agenda”*, the forum fostered participatory governance through soliciting inputs from different stakeholders for the implementation of post-2015 climate agenda taking into consideration national and local circumstances and capabilities.

A total of 189 participants from national government agencies, local government units, business associations, civil society organizations, development partners and academic and research institutions attended the forum.

The forum commenced with the discussions on the post-2015 climate agenda and its implications on national and local development. The forum also gave an introduction on the National Adaptation Plan, Nationally Determined Contributions and its processes.

Partial results of the National Climate Change Awareness Survey were also reported followed by the official launching of Working Group 1: Physical Science Basis of the Philippine Climate Change Assessment Report.

The morning sessions capped off with next steps from the Climate Change Commission which included revisiting the NCCAP implementation, creation of the NCCAP Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation System (RBMES) Technical Working Group, Linking the RBMES with Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET) and the development of the National Integrated Climate Change Information and Exchange System (NICCDIES) Stakeholder consultations on the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) and NCCAP Updating.

A series of cluster panel discussions were conducted in the afternoon, which informed the participants of the climate change activities and initiatives of various national government agencies. Presentations focused on opportunities for investment and collaboration as well as co-benefits that can be derived from each agency's programs. Cluster 1 on fishery and water sectors was merged with Cluster 2 on coastal & marine, forestry and biodiversity sectors. Cluster 3 tackled infrastructure, tourism and health, while cluster 4 discussed transport, industry and waste sectors.

In updating the National Framework of Strategies, interest in co-benefits, role of local government units, academe researches, engagement of the public sector, discussion of action plan, optimization of mitigation opportunities, bridging of scientific findings to the public, budget management, and the expansion of NICCDIES were discussed.





## C. National Policy Review and Framework Development on Energy

Ambitions to achieve a sustainable development path and the recent paradigm shift in modern energy systems call for a comprehensive energy policy review and for these climate change mitigation goals to be achieved, significant changes to the current energy system are required. In line with this goal, the specific objectives were as follows:

1. Integrated energy system planning
2. Renewable energy development
3. Energy efficiency
4. Conventional electricity generation

Commissioner Vernice Victorio gave an overview of the National Policy Review. She stated that there should be a policy review on energy every six months to keep track the changes of technology, research and development, industry and investments if they were still in line with the framework development on Energy. An open forum was held by Atty. Jose Layug as the moderator with the panelists: Atty. Pete Maniego, Mr. Lawrence Ang, Asst. Dir. Irma Exconde and, Mr. Ernesto Pantangco. They discussed the future of energy sector and the paradigm shift of using renewable energy compared to coal-based fuel consumption. The forum ended with the agreement of the draft inception report. The insights added will be incorporated to the report to be presented in the next six months. The inception report will be monitored for the dynamic changes in the technology on energy to be incorporated in the policy.



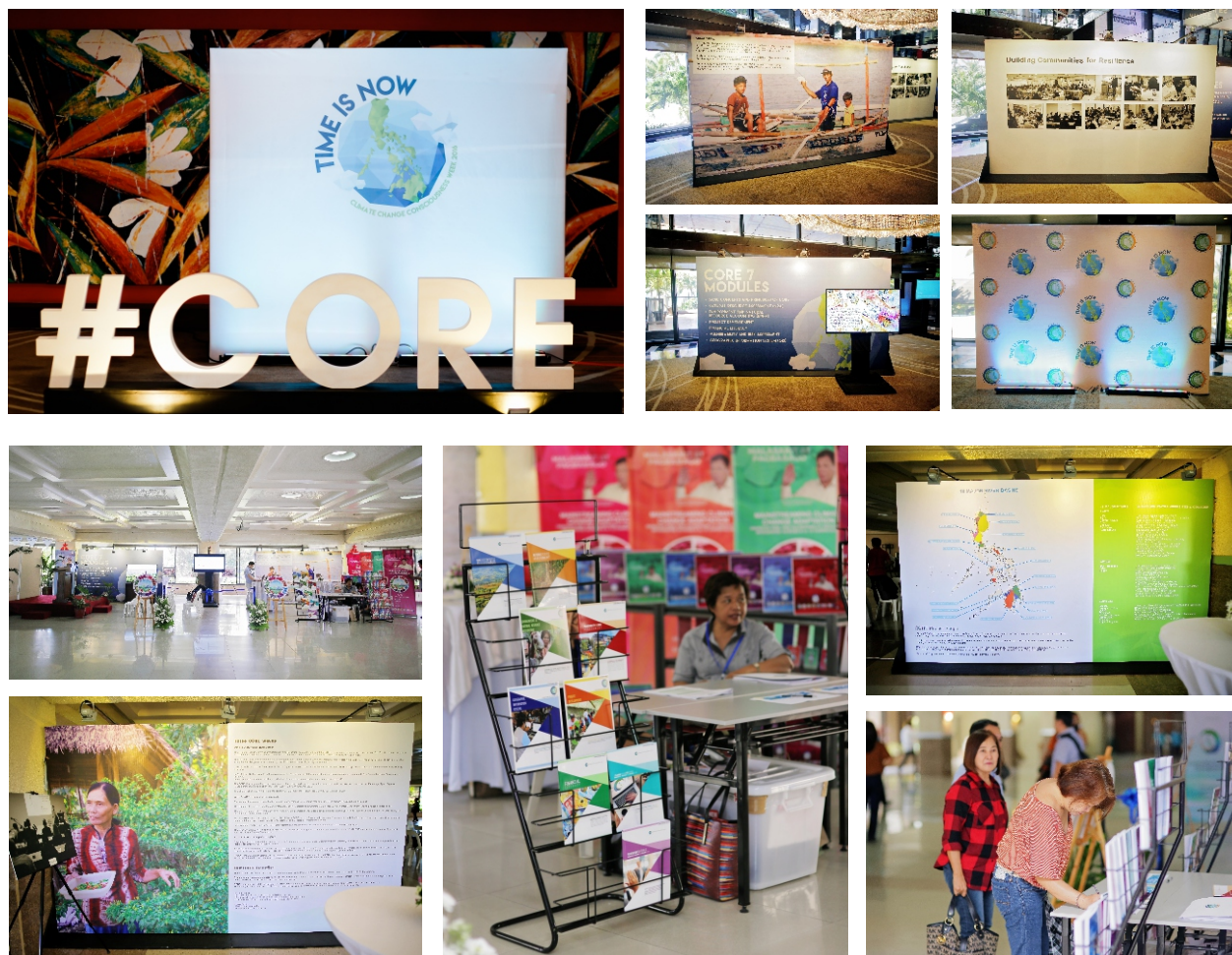


## D. Communities of Resilience Exhibit

An interplay of visuals in the week-long Climate Change Consciousness Week highlight the science and process behind building communities for resilience or CORE. In 2016, the CCC brought to the attention of our law-makers and development partners the initiatives under CORE through a photo exhibit, hoping for their support and passage of relevant laws to strengthen and institutionalize climate actions at the national and local levels.

The CORE Exhibit aimed to: (a) familiarize the legislators, partners and stakeholders on climate change adaptation and mitigation (CCA&M) – disaster risk reduction (DRR) concepts and initiatives with potential for replication/scaling-up; (b) identify possible partnerships for advancement of CCA&M-DRR at the local level; (c) initiate dialogue and generate support to work on important legislation to support integration of CCA&M-DRR in regular plans and investment programs. The CORE Exhibit was able to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Raise awareness and inform our legislators, partners and the public on the efforts of the CCC to establish climate-resilient communities through a visual presentation (i.e., video, photo) of the activities and outputs of the CORE initiative:
  - i. Convergence Forum (Wave 1)
  - ii. Training of Trainers (Wave 2)
2. Initiate dialogue and generate support to work on important legislation to support integration of CCA&M-DRR in plans and programs



## E. 4<sup>th</sup> Business Summit

The 2016 Business Summit aimed to engage and encourage the private sector to explore and develop viable business models and strategies as well as identify enabling policies that may catalyze investments in climate change adaptation and mitigation actions specifically for the energy, transport and industry sectors. Approximately 240 participants from private companies, industry associations, local and foreign chambers, national government agencies, local government units and development partners attended the summit.

The summit commenced with two Welcome Addresses by Mr. George Barcelon, PCCI President and Mr. Emmanuel De Guzman, CCC Secretary. Both emphasized the business sector's crucial role in promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. A Keynote Address given by Cong. Joey Salceda highlighted Albay's Green Economy that centers on charting a path to resilient development that focuses on nurturing a low-emission, inclusive, and empowering environment around the province. This was followed by a presentation on the Basic Concepts and Latest Developments in Climate Change given by Commissioner Frances Veronica Victorio, who pointed out that the country's carbon reduction commitment is a statement of strategic intent, not an imposition.

The Panel Discussion of Industry Leaders revealed the climate change initiatives of companies and the policy environment they think will enhance investment in climate change. It was raised that sustainability should be aligned with the core business through shared value and operational efficiency. Real and achievable goals and targets should also be defined.

A series of Panel Discussions for the transport, energy and industry sectors were conducted in the afternoon. The Panelists presented their company's / organization's major activities and/or initiatives related to climate change. The investment drivers, enabling policies and business environment that may catalyze investments on climate change were also discussed.

The overarching message of the summit was the compelling business case for low carbon solutions, from the perspectives of corporate strategy and on-the-ground operations. Government must continue developing an enabling environment for the private sector to maximize its contributions in climate change response.





## F. Climate Finance Forum

The Climate Finance Forum discussed a number of key issues including:

1. detail the complex climate finance architecture and the climate finance in the Philippine context;
2. explore potential role of climate funds in supporting the goals of low emission carbon development;
3. detail in-depth the People's Survival Fund (PSF) and how women, gender, and community involvement in projects play a crucial role in climate finance; and
4. detail the methodology in costing the potential losses caused by the impacts of climate change and how risk financing mechanisms play an important role in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA).

Four special funds namely, the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), both managed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Adaptation Fund (AF) under the Kyoto Protocol were presented using an audio-video presentation along with the People Survival Fund (PSF).





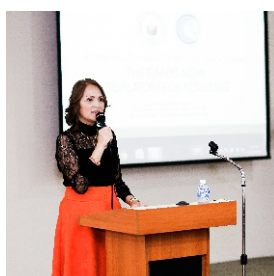
## G. Legislators for Resilience Forum

The Legislators for Resilience Forum is a collaboration between the Commission and the House of Representatives Special Committee on Climate Change. The collaboration aimed to:

1. familiarize the legislators on climate change adaptation and mitigation (CCA&M)- disaster risk reduction (DRR) concepts and initiatives with potential for replication/scaling-up;
2. identify possible partnerships for advancement of CCA&M-DRR at the local level; and
3. initiate dialogue and generate support to work on important legislation to support integration of CCA&M-DRR in regular plans and investment programs.

As the activity opened on the first day, message about resiliency was very clear as the discussion topics on resiliency was shared by Secretary Emmanuel M De Guzman, Congressmen Rodel Batocabe and Joey Salceda.

The Day 2 activity discussed climate change and its effects to human and natural systems, by Dr. Rosa Perez, member of the National Panel of Technical Experts(NPTE). Probabilistic scenarios for future hazards was discussed by Dr Mahar Lagmay, NPTE (nominated) may make aid in planning and programming decisions. Amelia “Baby” Supetran, NPTE (nominated), then discussed “Risks” and understanding their differences with risk management, risk assessment, and risk evaluation to take action whether to mitigate or anticipate. Commissioner Noel Gaerlan then followed through the discussion by sharing the resilience facilities that communities can tap – through the People’s Survival Fund (PSF). Lastly, Congressman Rodel Batocabe discussed resilient housing and human settlement and why a national framework is imperative in consolidating the efforts of key stakeholder and involving them for climate change resiliency.





## H. Women and Climate Change Summit

Women and Climate Change Summit aimed to provide a deeper understanding of the effects of Climate Change in our present situation. Particularly, the event sought to:

1. amplify the existing risks of climate change to women and children;
2. include women in climate change mitigation and adaptation by having them participate in planning, monitoring and implementing policies, projects and community actions;
3. mainstream and streamline knowledge on climate change to be fully understood by many; and
4. update the NCCAP to further include the “Women’s Agenda” in its action plan.

In providing significant understanding, the event empowered its women participants by having women representatives from different sectors such as the indigenous people, elderly sector, urban poor, agriculture and women in business share and discuss their experiences, challenges and solutions.

The representative of the indigenous people highlighted their simple way of life. The elderly women are strong in their claim to share their life experiences and to share their wisdom to the present generation. The agriculture sector provided ways to help adapt to Climate Change. The urban poor sector pushed for an extensive awareness campaign. Lastly, the women in business discussed how Climate Change affects the livelihood of women, this sharing of experiences and way of life all contributes to the possible mitigation of the effects of climate change. The People’s Survival Fund was thoroughly discussed, highlighting its benefits and approval process.



## I. People's Response and Resiliency Against Disaster

PRRD 40-10-10-10 is the strategy formulated by the Office of the Secretary and the Climate Change Commission, to mainstream the Five Programs of the present administration. These are as follows:

1. Program Against Crimes
2. Program on Intensifying Social Services
3. Program on Raising Quality of Life and Living Standards
4. Program on Peace and Unity
5. Program on Federalism

It is in recognition of the fact that people resiliency on the adverse effect of climate change is not just about environmental awareness but rather transcends to different issues that affect our citizens perception and attitude toward climate change concerns.

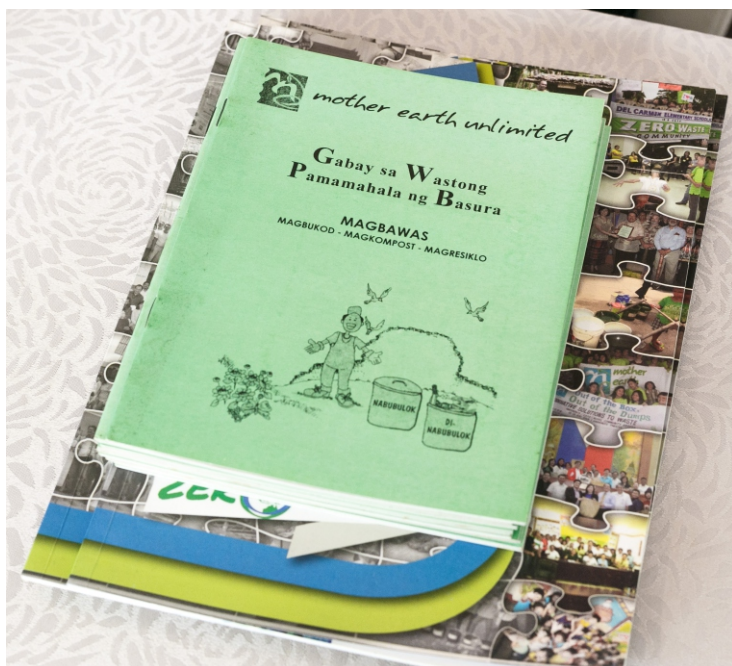
The program was divided into two sections: the morning session which presented the pre-consultation output and convergence framework presentation. It also included awarding the plaque of recognition from Commission and Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) while the afternoon session or the Civil Society Hour discussed the People's Resiliency and Response on Disaster (PRRD): 40-10-10-10 Framework in detail and placed laid future schedules for 2017. Workshops were conducted throughout the afternoon sessions.





## J. School for Resilience Launching

The role of the Department of Education for integrating climate change into the primary and secondary education subjects was highlighted. Teachers from Bicol showcased their sample lesson plans in which they have integrated climate change.





## K. Climate-Adaptive and Disaster-Resilient (CLAD) Cities and Municipalities Awards

The Climate-Adaptive and Disaster-Resilient (CLAD) Awards for Cities and Municipalities seeks to encourage Local Government Units (LGUs) to prioritize and emulate measures that enhance the adaptive capacities and reduce vulnerabilities of their respective communities and environment.

CLAD Awards 2016 was held on 25 November 2016 in Sofitel Philippine Plaza Manila. The awarding ceremony was attended by 157 guests from nongovernmental organizations, national government agencies, local government units, experts, cities and municipalities from Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

CLAD, jointly launched on November 2014 by the Climate Change Commission and the Office of Senator Loren Legarda, brought together 157 participants from local government units, representatives from national government agencies, high-level experts, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations as well as representatives from academic and research institutes.

Each of the following 10 cities and municipalities from Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao received a trophy and Php 500,000 for their outstanding Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risks Reduction (CCA-DRR) practices of cities and municipalities:

- |                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Albay (Legazpi)         | 6. Iloilo (Dumangas)           |
| 2. Benguet (Tublay)        | 7. Iloilo (New Lucena)         |
| 3. Bulacan (Malolos)       | 8. Leyte (Palompon)            |
| 4. Camarines Sur (Canaman) | 9. Sorsogon (Sorsogon)         |
| 5. Cavite (Carmona)        | 10. Surigao del Sur (Hinatuan) |



## L. National Day for Youth Action – #NowPH

Building on the gains of the Greeneration Philippines Campaign of the Climate Change Commission and recognizing the need to institutionalize the involvement of the youth in addressing climate change, the CCC partnered with the National Youth Commission, together with their institutional partners such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), USAID B-LEADERS Project, and the YesPinoy Foundation Inc. (YPF) for the #NowPH: One Million Filipino Voices for Climate Action, a youth-led campaign that brought 3.6 million Filipino pledges to call for the conclusion of the Paris Agreement during the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP 21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Paris, France. It is also a response to the Manila Call to Action on Climate Change of President Benigno Aquino III and French President François Hollande last February 26, urging the international community to pass an agreement that will limit global warming below two degrees Celsius – the world's climate tipping point.

The #NowPH movement also led to the issuance of Proclamation No. 1160, declaring November 25 of every year as the "National Day for Youth in Climate Action". The first observance of the #NowPH Day was staged in Rizal High School, Pasig City through a 1000-strong Human Banner that creatively expressed youth's call for climate action. It was then followed by a national summit held at the SMX Convention Center to recognize youth efforts on and sectoral support to the #NowPH campaign.

Pursuant to the Proclamation and in support of the Paris Agreement, a series of activities was held this November 2016 in observance of the National Day for Youth in Climate Action. The theme for this year's celebration is "#NowPH: Young Artists for Climate Action". It conveys the urgency and importance of the country's action to climate change specifically the ratification of the Paris Agreement. Likewise, it intends to unleash youth's creativity, and promote music and arts as means to communicate young people and other vulnerable sectors' understanding and concerns about the climate dilemma.





## #NowPH Music and Arts Workshop

The NowPH Music and Arts Workshop was attended by 57 participants comprising of youth leaders from Metro Manila, National Youth Commission Volunteers and the eleven participants representing the Indigenous People.

CCC delivered a presentation which was also covered and aired live on GMA News TV's NEWS TO GO as part of Dingdong Dantes' interview in the program. GMA NEWS Online also livetweeted some parts of the presentation.

Participants were divided into four break out groups namely, VISUAL ARTS, THEATER AND DANCE, MUSIC, and POETRY. The Philippine Education Theatre Association facilitated the four workshops.

### VISUAL ARTS



### THEATER AND DANCE



### MUSIC



### POETRY





## #NowPH Music and Arts Festival

The NowPH Music and Arts Night at Eton Centris served as the culminating activity for the 2016 National Day for Youth in Climate Action. It was hosted by Mr. Jule Guiang of PTV 4. Commissioner Percival Cendaña of the National Youth Commission and Commissioner Noel Antonio Gaerlan of the Commission delivered the opening remarks for the event.

Outputs of the break out groups from the NOWPH Music and Arts Workshop were presented by the participants along with performances from Himig ni Juan Chorale, Batangas City Performers and GMA Network Artists.

At the end of the two-hour show, YesPinoy Foundation, Inc. Founder and Chairman Jose Sixto Dantes III delivered the call to action to all participants and audience who joined the event.



## 17

## Community of Practice

The Climate Change Commission's Disaster Risk Reduction-Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) Knowledge Management Community of Practice (CoP) was launched on March 01, 2016 at the Century Park Hotel. This was developed with the help of The Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCCAP) and Enhancing Greater Metro Manila's Institutional Capacities for Effective Disaster/Climate Risk Management towards Sustainable Development (GMMA READY Project).

The CoP is a system of capturing information and knowledge on climate change from which stakeholders can draw and contribute data sets involving climate adaptation and risk reduction options to continually enrich the process of knowledge sharing. During the PhilCCAP launch which was attended by partner agencies and the LGU project sites, the CCC set up a laptop and tablet for a hands on experience of the Community of Practice website. This is an output of the PhilCCAP Project, a DENR-led project funded by the World Bank.

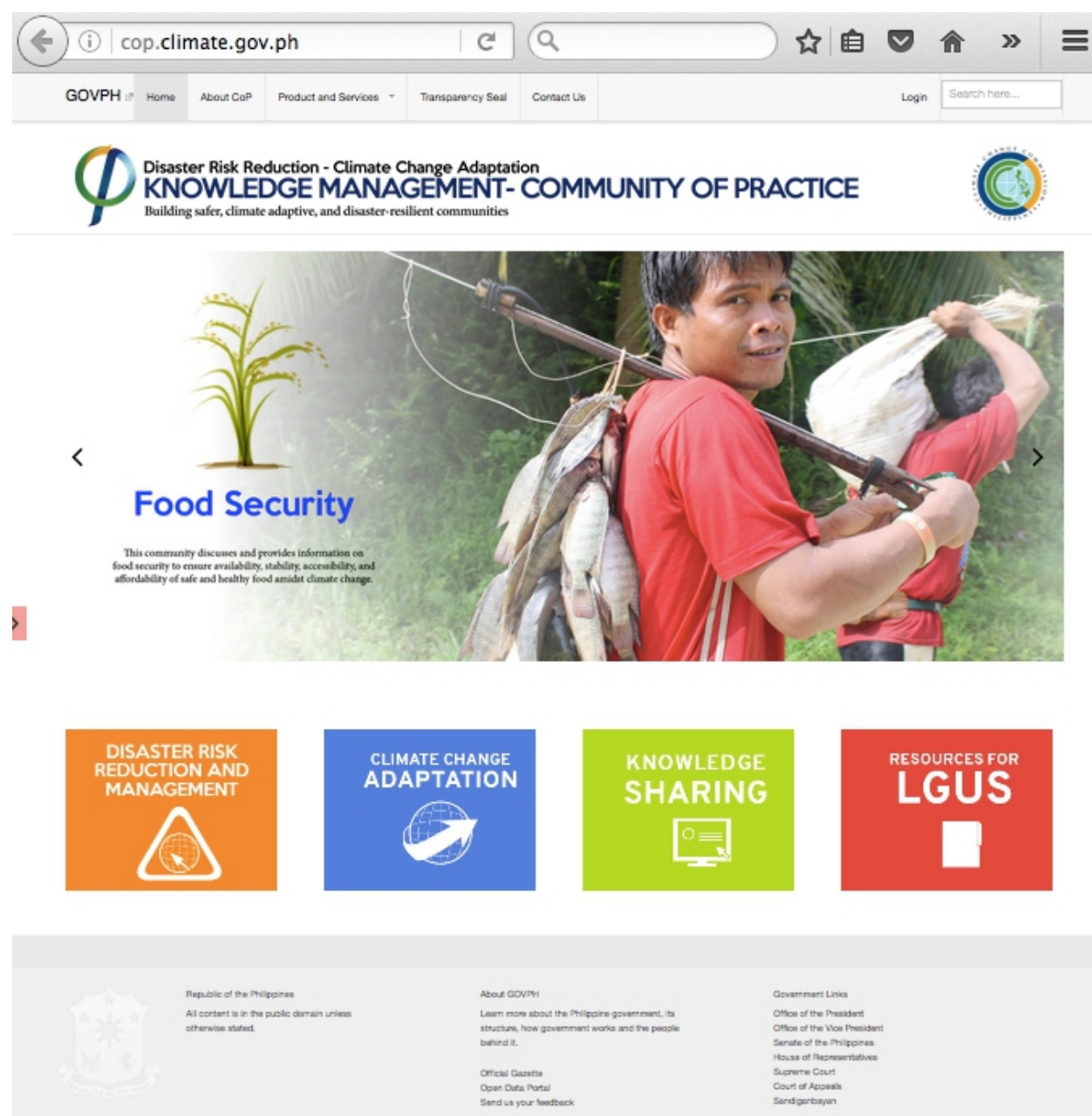
Sec. Emmanuel M. de Guzman gave a key note speech and Ms. Bona Paola Castelo gave a brief presentation on how to use the Community of Practice as a platform for information sharing and knowledge management.



*PhilCCAP Products Launching Day at the Century Park Hotel*



The main stakeholders of the CoP are the LGUs to assist them in making their communities resilient to the impacts of climate change. Other target stakeholders are the academe, media and general public. The system not only has a pool of climate change information that stakeholders can use in their community planning but also has discussion forums to connect to other members of the community. Stakeholders can do this by posting their queries and concerns in the forums page and ask the experts for their concerns.



*CoP Landing Page of Food Security*

## 18

## Mainstreaming Climate Change into Development Plans

The Commission led the consultation meetings with NEDA, DILG, and HLURB regarding the tools and methodologies used by said agencies that have been established within their mandate in order to mainstream the climate change component in the development planning of the Local Government Units (LGUs). The initiative aims to harmonize and rationalize the tools, methods and procedures in order to provide a clear guidance on the necessary inclusion and data to attain a climate proof development plans.





# 19

## Updating the Climate Change Research & Development Agenda

In 2013, the Commission has initiated the stocktaking of the budget and works related to the climate change research efforts. Given the international agreements made in the previous year and the progress in the different field, the Commission initiated the consultation in terms of scoping to how to update and develop a framework on the research and development agenda in collaboration with the Department of Science and Technology, with support from GIZ.

After numerous developments with the international frameworks and policies related to climate change, the need also arises to identify researches and study to complement the gaps needed to adapt to climate. The updating of the climate change research and development agenda this 2017 will review the accomplishments and those that are not attained, likewise it will also map out existing works since 2013.





# 20 Membership to the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF)

The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTICFF) is a multilateral partnership of six (6) countries formed in 2007 to address the urgent threats facing the coastal and marine resources of one of the most biologically diverse and ecologically rich regions on earth. CTI-CFF is working together to sustain extraordinary marine and coastal resources by addressing crucial issues such as food security, climate change and marine biodiversity.

At the Leader's Summit in 2009, these governments agreed to adopt a 10- year CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (CTI RPOA) to safeguard the region's marine and coastal biological resources. The RPOA has five goals:

1. Strengthening the management of seascapes
2. Promoting an ecosystem approach to fisheries management
3. Establishing and improving effective management of marine protected areas
4. Improving coastal community resilience to climate change, and
5. Protecting threatened species

In October 31 to November 02, 2016, the Philippines attended the 12 CTI-CFF Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM 12) in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. The Commission was represented by Commissioner Noel Antonio V. Gaerlan. Other representatives from the National Government Agencies (DENR, DFA) and CSO partners (CTI Philippines, WWF and GIZ) were also present.

During the SOM 12, the COM endorsed Philippines and Solomon Islands as the new Chair and Vice-Chair of the CTI Council of Ministers (CTI-COM) and Committee of Senior Officials (CTI-CSO) for the next two (2) years. It was also endorsed that the Climate Change Adaptation WG turn over the TWG Chairmanship from Solomon Islands to Malaysia. Moreover, the Philippines was elected as Vice-Chair of the CCA-TWG. As Vice-chair for CCA working group, by tradition, the Philippines will be the Chair in 2019-2021. Correspondingly, the Philippines will host the next SOM in November 2017.





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